A

REVIEW

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BRITISH NATION.

Thursday, January 1. 1708.

ND what if you had a Court-Revolution now, and all your No One's, and No Two's, &c. brought in again? —Do you think, Gentlemen, you would do better things than have been done? Would you mend the Management, or marrit? Would you mend it our Way, or mend it, (viz.) make it worse, your own? Would a Tory Management beat the French more, and secure our Trade more, and discourage Tyranny more? Come, Gentlemen, let us go back with you to former Days, when your High Party had the Helm; was the War carry'd on better, the French better beaten, the Commerce better securid in the Days of your Management, than they are now?

You cry out of Mismanagements, and a finking Island, a low, desperate Nation, and the Causes of our Misfortunes must be re-

moved; I would to GOD the Causes were removed, and were that to be done, it might be needful to examine, what are the true Causes of one Miscarriages, in which some Discoveries might be made to our Advantage, and the Spring of all our Miscarries would be found to lie, where many People do not look for it.

But pray, Gentlemen High Flyers, were there no Mismanagements under your Government, under your Parties Management? Had we no Disasters, when your Darlings and Champions had the Machine in their Hands? Were all the Wheels kept in Motion regular and exact, when your great Signature of the Wice Admirals, your Right Signature of the Wice Admirals, your Garage and Maria Admirals, and all was in your town! Hands? Look back, 1889, to

those Times, hew many Blenbeims and Ramellies did you fight, how many Barcelonas and Turins did you relieve? Pray, reckon

them up.

Come, Gentlemen, let's come to an Account with you, had you no Coward Captains in the Fleet? Had you no freebooting Generals in your Army, that went out to plunder, not to fight, and that loft the Marks of their Gallantry in the Winefellers of Port St. Mary's? In whose Management was it that Monsieur Ponny weat away in our View with the Spoils of Cartagena? Who convov'd our Turkey Fleet fafe into the Hands of the French, and then run away to Ireland? Was our Trade better secur'd, our Ships less talken, our Secrets and Cabinets less betray'd to the French, in your Time than now? If it really was fo, fland forth, Gentlemen, produce the Fore-skins of the Philistines which you slew, and let us see the Particulars, that we may acknowledge the Merit, and come with the more Readiness into the Scheme of your Re-establishing.

But if ye finned, like your Brethren, if we suffer'd equal Misfortunes in your Conduct, as we do now under a new, then, Gentlemen, I'll make this short Use of it-By the same Rule that these should be put out, by the same Rule you should not be put in, and this Argument, I am fure, will hold; for as you by your Miscarriages brought all the same Things upon us, and were turn'd out for it, as you deserv'd; and these Gentlemen, you quarrel at, have Miscarriages, and they are at your Metion to be turn'd ous too a you are no fitter to come in, than the piace to fay in; if Perfors guilty of fuch Milmanagement are not firto abide, Perfous formerly guilty of the fame, or worle, are mos fit to be reftered It can never confift with common Politicks, to take in fuch as have been guilty of the very fame Crimes, far which you pretend these should be turn-

ed out.

Mew, it will be a perfect Test of the Homester of these Genriemen's Meaning, when worse them solliciting purely to have Miscarriages detected, and Authors punished, and so far from Parciality to their Party, that they should be tontent to be excepted as a Party, and should sollicite her Majesty

to trust shill to her honest, moderate Williamite Subjects; and is the does shift Hands, that is, Instruments, she may yet adhere to the honest Party, and carry on the Principle of Moderation, and the present Interest of Religion; Would they do this, it would endear them to honest Men, and convince the World, that their Design is just, that they aft the true Patriots, and that Party-Interest is not at the Bottom of all their Precences.

Again, if it were only Miscarriages they aim'd at, and not Parties, why do they not single out the Miscarriages, and match the Persons to them? — Why do they not speak the Person and the Grime, point them but, and impeach them, then the Guilt would appear, and the Guilty too—But; the Ministry, the whole as a Body, indeed it is speaking plain, 'tis the whole Management they want to change; they point out no single Persons, they have no Eye upon this Mismanager or that, but the whole Body of the Whiggish Interest, as a Parcy is the Design, and to restore their old Tory, High-Flying Managers to their Places.

Now, I think, I have made it clear, that whoever are turn'd out, these are not fit to be brought in; and so, Gentlemen High. Elyers, now I joyn Islae with you; The prefent Ministry must be turn'd out, you fay. well, suppose that were done any Way, the thortest Way, or how you please, for I will not dispute that with my Lord H-. But fill by the same Rule your Party cannot come in ; now if the present Inflruments are to go out, but your Party are not to come in, would you but speak honestly. what would you fay? I am fure, your Party would fay-Nay, if it must be a Whig that must come in, let even those stay that are in; for it is not a Change of Whigs, but'a Change from Whigh that we aim at.

And what shall we say now to these things; is It'd Change of whole Parties we are to look for? Pray then, let us take a View of the Persons, in whole Ministry all the Affairs of this Nation would then be entrusted; and not to name Names, let us take the general Character from their Proceeding in the Country, for by their Works

ye shall know them.

First, You must have a Set of those who declar'd themselves against the Union, and have since submitted to it, but as a meer Force—That call'd it a louse Bargain, and took all Occasions to disturb and prevent it, lest we should not be able to make a Breach with our Friends, and break it out into a War.

Secondly, We must have a See of those bleffed timorous Patriots, who is meet Concern for the Danger of the Church fet themselves in Array against their Neighbours, and were always for keeping the People of England in Fear of the Treaty.

for Fear of the Church.

We must go back to our Tackers and Confolidators again, we must embrace our Persecutors and Disturbers again, we must return to Coventry Tumusts and Daveners Swearers again; all that Generation, that the Nation has so eminently spued out, and which she has sound her self so easie in parting with all these must come in again.

We must fight the French with Jacobian Generals, and our Secretaries of State must be such, as think it Matter of Conscience to shirt up Subjects to recover their Liberty; that scrupic sending Assistance to the Camifars, because 'tis arming Subjects against their Sovereign, so by consequence the same areas Man must condemn the Revolution.

Blank Passes to Erance and from it, may then be obtained as easily as before; and when Spies are first sent over thither, Advertisement may be given of it Time enough to seize them, before they set Boot on Shore; then France may recover her Intelligence of our Affairs, and know our Motions again as usual; for Want of which she has been forced to take her Measures from us, not prescribe her Measures to us.

Occasional Bills may then be bleffedly re-

vived, and if the House of Lords reject them, they may see, if they can carry on the War by themselves, and in a little time all this senseles ridiculous System of Succession, Union and Tolleration shall be unraveled, untwisted, and declared inconsistent with the Liberties and Laws of England.

These are some of the Consequences of a Change of Parties in England; and certainly the Gentlemen, who are for changing thisgs, cannot think the Nation ripe for such a Turn; they cannot think, the present Enablishments of Moderation, Liberty, Totaleration, Succession and Union, which have with se much Wildom, such sedate Thoughts, such excellent Measures, such Difficulty, and such Length of Time been brought arbont, will be so easily overturned, and therefore they ought to declare themselves on this Head.

Whether it is a removing of some Persons only, who they pretend are guilty of M. G. management, that they demand, or a Removal of Parties which stand in the Way of the Restoration of their wretched Police

ticke?

If it be the Removal of Perfons only, why do they not perforably charge them, and bring them to Justice, for what Crimes they

can lay upon them?

If it be not that, then it must be a Removal of Parties, as no Question it is 5 and if so, I must tell them, the Plot is blown, the Mine is spring, and they are discovered, the Suare is broke, and the Nation is escaped; we are not to be drawn in after all this Blood and Treasure, to return to Jacobissis and High-Flying mad Men, which are she the same thing; and they would do well so consider of it, before they go on to entangle themselves in so open an Attempt against their Country.

MISCELLANEA.

Went on with the Affair of the Independency of our Collonies in my laft, and was showing, that the Costonies can never seek to shift Hands, and put themselves under the Protection of any foreign Power;

for that so Nation can offer them the Equivalent, to the Advantageothey shall lose by sarting from England, and I-have mention'd the Duteb, and consider'd it.

The

not make Popery or French Power any Part of my Argument: I'll suppose nothing from National, Natural or Religious Aversions, that Principles and Customs have no Share in this Matter, but I confine my self to the meer Argument of civil Interest, and Advantages of Commerce, and to no

other.

1. France cannot be supposed to offer New Englan! Advantages of the Timber-Trade, or . de for Naval Stores, with the Offer of a Bounty for their Importation, at least not till you suppose them to have loft all their political Understanding, because they have Collonies of their own in the Bay S: Lawrence, and all the Way up the mighty River of Canada, full of the same thing, and which merit the same Encouragement; and who, if they had it, would foon be too firong for their Neighbours; a Thought by the Way, which well confider'd, quicken our Hands in raising the Collonies of N. England, &c. to a Posture that might fecure them against the Danger of falling at one Time or other into their Hands; a thing not so impossible, as some may imagine, especially while France shall take proper Means to encrease, ftrengthen, and enlarge their Collonies, and we continue to use the like Diligence to discourage, weaken and abandon ours.

2. Would France do their Part to affift N. England by taking their Timber, &c. and give them suitable Bounties to make the Exportation practicable as before; yet France, whose Trade is small at Sea, and the'r Shipping few and mean, compar'd to Britain, could not have that Demand, for the Goods, could not take off the Quantity, and confequently would not answer the End.

3. Under this League with France or Holland, either the Encrease of Pepole, which would be the Strength of New England, must be French or Dutch, and either might in Time be dangerous to themselves, which in the

Case of Brisain could not be.

4. France has no Islands to take off their Provisions; what is Marsinico, and a Piece of St. Christophers, or their little Settle-

The French are the next; and here I shall ments in the Gulph of Florida, and the Isles of Hispaniols or Cuba, they would be nothing towards a Confumption of the Growth of our Collonies on the Continent, and consequently under any of these Pro-

tectors they would be undone.

I think, it is needless to enter into the Case, as to Spain and Portugal, and if these already named are confider'd, the thing will foon be granted, that they cannot subfift or be affifted in an Independency on England; or a Subjection to any other Power; and if so, then my Argument is good, that the adding to the Power, Trade, Riches, and Numbers of People in our Collonies, is the best, if not the only Way effectually to lecure them to us, and make them for ever

There is but one Scruple, and that I mention'd in my laft, viz. That our Islands can no more subsist without our Collonies, than our Collonies can subsist without the

Islands.

'Tis true, the Islands, we possess in the Western Ocean, do depend upon our Collonies on the Continent for Provisions; but

then two things answer their End.

First, We cannot suppose, all the Collonies on the Continent should league together in the Independency we are talking of. -And particularly Carolina and Virginia would never be in a Condition to do it, and the Supplies to the Islands from those Parts would soon encrease to a Sufficiency for their Supply.

But, Secondly, If they were all confederated in their breaking off from their British Mafters, yet Ireland is a ready, a compleat, and a more than sufficient Supply; and if it were needful, I could enter into a Calculalation of some Proportions, which perhaps might prove, they might be fupply'd very near as low, one thing confider'd with another, as from the Continent of America; but I hope, this Matter is clear enough without it, and I do not care to tyre you with Calculations.

The Methods how, and Advantages of im proving our Collonies, remain to be farther discours'd of, as Opportunity shall offer.